The Chinese Dream and Viksit Bharat 2047: An Assessment of Convergence, Divergence, and the Future of Sino-Indian Relations

SYNOPSIS

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STATE OF THE ART

India and China are "simultaneously ascending powers and neighbours" **(Garver, 2001)** and share a "polygonal, multifaceted, multilayered relationship that is too complex to be defined by conventional theories" **(Panda, 2016)**, which has been shaped by a complex and often contentious historical background characterised by both cooperation and conflict. Historically, the two civilisations are known to have lived in peace and harmony with trade, people, and ideas flowing through the frontiers. But, ever since becoming 'state nations,' the relationship between the two states can be explained through the construct of 'Security Dilemma', with notable conflicts taking place, such as the Border War of 1962, Doklam (2017), and most recently the clash at Galwan Valley (June 2020), resulting in the loss of lives on the Sino-Indian border after 45 years. While border agreements are in place to prevent such conflicts, meetings and summits have taken place at the highest levels (Wuhan Spirit and Chennai Connect); nonetheless, conflicts are a regular occurrence, resulting in a high level of 'trust deficit' in the relationship. The relationship between the two 'Asian giants' is of great import, not only for the future of Asia but also the world, given their size, economic potential, and geopolitical influence.

When Xi Jinping became the President of China in 2013, he put forth a new National Vision for China, which earned the epithet "Chinese Dream." The stated Vision, championed by President Jinping, focuses on 'national rejuvenation and strength,' economic prosperity, and restoring China to a position of global pre-eminence. It is a Vision to achieve a strong, unified, and powerful China by 2049.

Similarly, India's new leadership, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, unveiled the "Viksit Bharat 2047" Vision for India in 2021 as part of a long-term national strategy to transform India into a developed, prosperous, and globally influential nation by 2047, the centenary of Indian independence. This transformative Vision emphasises the importance of inclusive growth, sustainable development, and effective governance. Moreover, the Vision prioritizes democracy and the concepts of 'Vishwa-Bandhu' and 'Strategic Autonomy.' With declared objectives like reaching a USD 30 trillion economy with a per capita income of USD 18,000–20,000, becoming self-reliant in the space and defence industries, and strengthening India's

position in the world, to be achieved in the 'Amrit Kaal' period—from 2022 to 2047—the Vision puts India on an ambitious path. The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has said, "The country is poised to undergo a quantum leap in this period."

The economic dynamism of the world is shifting from west to east (Asian share of global GDP doubling from 26% in 2011 to 52% in 2050—**Asian Development Bank report titled "Asia 2050: Realising the Asian Century, 2011),** and the Indo-Pacific has become the new centre of geopolitics, replacing the Atlantic. With this paradigm shift in sight, India and China both have much to contribute to and gain from the shift, along with the Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) countries and Japan. Hence, both the states are cooperating and collaborating on several fronts, including trade, climate change negotiations, the global governance reform agenda, and the New Development Bank (NDB), among others.

However, competing National Visions seeking to restore their historical significance, simultaneously rising powers with a history of conflict and conflictual interests representing 'zero-sum games,' and the sharing of common geopolitical space by both often result in strategic friction. Some such notable face-offs and incidents include the Galwan Valley clash, China's increasing inroads in South Asia, which is India's traditional area of influence, and rising Chinese assertiveness on the Indian borders. On the other hand, India's growing strategic partnerships with leading countries of the west led by the United States of America (US) and increasing participation in Indo-Pacific structures such as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), increasing defence spending, strengthening naval capabilities, the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative with Australia and Japan to de-risk its supplies, and pushing for a self-reliant economy comprise concerted efforts to counter-balance China. This eventually gives rise to the game of 'Balance of Power' and paints a bleak picture for the future of Sino-Indian relations and, by extension, for Asia and the world.

The fate of the Sino-Indian relationship hinges upon how China and India navigate their National Visions. While their aspirations and ambitions can lead to friction, there is also scope for a harmonious and win-win relationship that can contribute to regional and global prosperity. Much will depend upon how these two nations "do not let the differences become disputes" **(Astana Consensus, 2017)** and find new grounds to cooperate and collaborate.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding the Chinese Dream

Xi Jinping, in his work **Xi Jinping: The Governance of China (2014),** emphasises that his "Chinese Dream" Vision pertains not only to China's internal development but also to its place in the world. In the book, he delineates defining elements of his governance strategy, which include 'Economic modernisation,' 'Political control,' 'Military strength,' 'Social harmony,' and 'Cultural revival.'. His Vision of the "Chinese Dream" is framed not just as an economic Vision of prosperity but as a broader global aspiration, where China seeks to restore its historically pre-eminent position in the world and create a just international order. To achieve his dream, Xi emphasises the 'role of the Chinese Communist Party as a pivot,' 'innovation-driven economic growth,' and an 'assertive foreign policy' as the core principles guiding Xi's "Chinese Dream."

Frederik Kelter, in a report titled **Living the 'Chinese Dream': Beijing's New World Order (2023)** for the ALJAZEERA newspaper, argues that the "Chinese Dream" is Beijing's attempt to restore its historical greatness, which was harmed during "two centuries of humiliation" (19th and 20th centuries) at the hands of colonial powers, and make China into a developed, globally pre-eminent nation by 2049, which marks the first hundred years since the People's Republic of China was founded. The dream calls for both the internal development of China and the reoccupation of areas like Taiwan that are regarded as inalienable parts of the great Chinese nation.

Elizabeth Economy, in her work **The Third Revolution: Xi Jinping and the New Chinese State (2018),** argues that China wants to present a competing ideology that challenges the liberal democratic order favoured by the West. The "Chinese Dream" aligns with Xi's Vision of an assertive China in global politics and advocates a Chinese model of governance that is based on "socialism with Chinese characteristics" and characterised by a "community with a shared future for mankind" instead of the Western notion of shared values. According to Elizabeth, the Chinese model of governance intertwines state-led capitalism with authoritarianism.

Samir Saran and Akhil Deo, in their work **Pax Sinica: Implications for the Indian Dawn (2019),** and **Shashi Tharoor** and **Samir Saran,** in their work **The New World Disorder and the Indian Imperative (2020),** argue that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the key to

realise Xi Jinping's "Chinese Dream." According to them, China's BRI, assertive foreign policy choices, and India's dependence on Chinese imports create a strategic dilemma for India. They urge India to develop economic self-reliance, actively participate in global governance institutions, and proactively engage with other like-minded countries. Furthermore, they emphasise that India, as a democratic country, has an advantage over China in the battle of perception as long as it remains an open and plural democracy. India's soft power and democratic credentials can act as key differentiators in countering a centralised, one-party-led authoritarian China.

Evaluating the Chinese Dream

William A. Callahan, in his work **China Dreams: 20 Visions of the Future (2013),** criticises the "Chinese Dream" as not being a singular Vision but comprising multiple, competitive narratives about what China should be. Callahan further argues that the "Chinese Dream" is closely linked to Chinese nationalism and is influenced by traditional Chinese values such as the Confucian concept of 'Social Harmony and Hierarchy' and the Chinese philosophical belief of 'Tianxia,' which means 'all under heaven.' The concept of 'Tianxia' has greatly influenced the Chinese worldview. One of the major goals of Jinping's Chinese Dream is that China should assume centrality in the world order and shape it to her advantage. Furthermore, according to Callahan, Chinese nationalism fosters a "victim mentality," leading to an aggressive foreign policy that can result in China's alienation from other nations.

A report in India's leading newspaper, **The Economic Times,** titled **Is Xi Jinping's 'China Dream' Beginning to Crumble? (2024)** investigates the challenges being faced by the much-hyped "Chinese Dream." Increasing tensions with maritime neighbours such as the Philippines, an economic slowdown, intense rivalry with the USA, talks of a 'New Cold War,' 'pressure cooker syndrome' among China's citizens, reports indicating a military that is not as ready as it pretends to be, corruption in the upper hierarchy of the Chinese Communist Party, an ageing population, increasingly fraught relations with Taiwan that refuse to be subjugated, and pushback from around the world against China's self-serving policies are the challenges that can complicate Xi's calculations.

Understanding the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in his **speech from the Red Fort on Independence Day (2022),** gave a clarion call to the youth of the country to take 5 prans (5 resolves). The very

first pran out of the 5 prans was to achieve the goal of a developed India by 2047, which got shaped further into NITI Aayog's Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision document, which underlines policies and strategies to achieve the above-stated goal. Again, in his **Speech on 78th Independence Day (2024)**, **PM Modi** exhorted the 140 crore citizens to set out with determination, fix a direction, and march ahead step by step and shoulder to shoulder. He further said that we can achieve the goal of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 by overcoming every challenge, including that of paucity and competition for resources. Further elaborating, **PM Modi** said that despite pessimistic global conditions, this is a 'Golden era for India' in terms of opportunities. He urged the people that India must not let this chance go away and the nation should collectively strive to create a 'Swarnim Bharat'. He was of the view that if the 140 crore citizens of India march ahead with dreams, dedication, and determination, the goal of a developed India by 2047 is bound to be achieved.

S. Jaishankar, in his **address at the Launch of India's World Magazine (December 2024),** argues that a revamped foreign policy is needed for achieving the goal of a developed India by 2047. He lists several reasons why foreign policy needs to be redesigned, including changes in the geopolitical environment, the domestic economic model, state behaviour patterns, and, lastly, the influence of technology on foreign policy and state capability. He asks how foreign policy can stay the same considering these changes. Now, Indian foreign policy needs to be more realistic and more pragmatic. Jaishankar added further that "if today our aspiration at home is to become a Viksit Bharat, surely there must be a foreign policy for Viksit Bharat. And that foreign policy suggests the need for India to start thinking of moving towards becoming a leading power." He also talks about the positioning of India as the 'Vishwa-Bandhu,' which means India should cultivate as many friendships as possible in the international arena, which will automatically translate to fewer problems and minimal conflicts. In his address, he elaborated upon the manner in which the foreign policy of Viksit Bharat should evolve. According to him, the key to foreign policy for 'Viksit Bharat' would be thinking big, thinking long-term, and thinking smartly.

NITI Aayog in the **Viksit Bharat: Unshackling Job Creators and Empowering Growth Drivers (2024)** Vision document has presented a Vision of a developed India in 2050. The Vision is guided by two goals. Aiming for a high growth rate of 9% between 2030 and 2047, the first goal is to achieve rapid catch-up growth to close gaps with other nations. The second goal is to provide equal opportunities for all Indian citizens based on their abilities. The strategy

outlined in the Vision document includes leveraging our comparative advantage; implementing long-overdue second-generation reforms and guaranteeing policy certainty; realising the "demographic dividend" and establishing a knowledge-driven economy; digitising government laws, regulations, processes, and choices in order to achieve effective and efficient governance and open the door for the application of AI expert systems to change regular decisions, processes, and governance systems; establishing a greener economy and a comprehensive approach to carbon control; and formulating a 2050 global geopolitical vision for India.

Evaluating the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision

The op-ed **Virtues of Planning: On the Vision India 2047 Plan**, published in **The Hindu (November 2023),** argues that the Vision must help navigate challenging structural reforms like land and labour reforms and ensure policy certainty for investors keen on betting on India's growth story. Minimising the government's role to that of an enabler rather than a micro-manager is another critical factor. The op-ed mentions other issues that must be addressed to achieve the goal of the Vision, such as ensuring that India does not fall into the 'middle income trap,' arresting a widening trend of income inequality, and stagnation of agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The op-ed urges revisiting the Vision at suitable intervals to recalibrate goals based on evolving global trends and Black Swan events. Factoring in alternative scenarios and course correction when warranted is also advisable.

G.S. Bajpai, in his article **The Quest for 'Happiness' in the Viksit Bharat Odyssey,** published in **The Hindu (December 2023)**, argues that in the Vision of Viksit Bharat, economic development is overemphasised, which, according to him, is the Euro-centric notion of development, which reflects the interests of its practitioners. Bajpai argues further that aiming to become the world's largest economy will not fulfill every desire and ambition this country holds dear. Bajpai argues that economic attainment will be one of the many goals that India will aspire to by 2047. He emphasises that a happiness-induced development model for India is more suitable than the current model of focusing only on economic development.

Riya Sinha and **Constantino Xavier,** in their article **The Budget Pipeline and India's Foreign Policy Ambitions,** published in **The Hindu (January 2025),** argue that India's Vision of achieving a 'Viksit Bharat' (developed India) by 2047 is closely linked with developing and sustaining strong global partnerships. By strengthening its relationships with important regional players like ASEAN, enhancing regional connectivity, and interacting with

multilateral organisations like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), India is establishing itself as a global leader, especially in the "Global South." Her establishment of organisations like the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is also crucial to her expanding influence on a global scale. All these aspirations entail a well-funded and well-equipped Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). However, the MEA remains not only underfunded but also chronically understaffed, with its resources overstretched. The increase in budget allocation for MEA has only been modest, with the supply falling short of actual needs for the funds to back India's ambitious foreign policy initiatives.

Evaluating Prospects for Cooperation and Conflict between India and China

In his book **Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy (2009)**, former ambassador **Rajiv Sikri** argues that China presents challenges to India on three levels: globally, regionally, and as a neighbour.

- At the international level, China is preventing India's ascent in every manner possible by using its economic might, its position as a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council, and its nuclear power, which is recognised by the NPT. For instance, China is blocking India's bid to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
- To prevent India from posing a significant threat to China's hegemonic plans in Asia, China is using Pakistan as a pawn to keep India tied in South Asia.
- India and China have a significant bilateral trust deficit.

Former Ambassador **Rajiv Sikri,** in his work **Strategic Conundrums: Reshaping India's Foreign Policy (2024),** offers pragmatic policy suggestions befitting a rising and assertive India. For dealing with China, he suggests crafting a strategy of psychological warfare against China and even playing the Tibet card. He recognises China as a principal geoeconomic challenge and suggests a different lens to assess China. According to Ambassador Sikri, the major security challenge for India lies in the Eurasian character of China and its control of Tibet.

Kishore Mahbubani, in his work **The Asian 21st Century (2022),** cites the economic and geopolitical shift from west to east and the decline of Western dominance and argues that Asia's rise is inevitable, which will redefine global power dynamics in the 21st century. According to Mahbubani, India and China will have a decisive and critical role to play in this

shift, but their differing political systems and competing National Visions can complicate their relationship, resulting in cooperation as well as conflict.

Former Foreign Secretary of India **Shyam Saran,** in his work **How India Sees the World: Kautilya to the 21st Century (2017),** argues that India should show readiness, despite differences, to seek areas of convergent interest and shared concerns like regional security, trade, inclusive growth, global threats, and reforms of international organisations and platforms. He further argues that India must strengthen its border defences and capabilities and not rely on a third country for the same. He advocates a policy of prudence and not provocation, caution, and the avoidance of bravado. To reduce the trust deficit between the two nations, he advocates the promotion of 'high level exchanges,' 'people-to-people exchanges,' and 'increasing trade relations.'

In his work **A Historical Evaluation of China's India Policy: Lessons for India-China Relations**, which was published in **Carnegie India (December 2022)**, former Indian Foreign Secretary **Vijay Keshav Gokhale** makes the case that the conflict that occurred along the Line of Actual Control between the two nations in June 2020 has given India more strategic clarity regarding China and that China may need to reconsider its long-held belief that India will always respond poorly to its coercive border tactics. He also deliberates upon the options available for India to try to re-configure India and China's policy. He suggests that India's political signalling should be more transparent and trustworthy, and to prevent an escalation of the conflicts, risk management should be pursued at a higher political and strategic hierarchy level. He further emphasises that they must arrive at a modus vivendi concerning the Indo-Pacific region, which is becoming crucial for both countries.

PROBLEM TO BE INVESTIGATED

The following problems shall be investigated in the proposed research work:

- What are the historical and philosophical foundations of the two Visions, including their connotations and main goals?
- What impact are these visions having on China's and India's foreign and developmental policies?
- What obstacles do these two visions have to overcome?

- What are the areas of convergence and divergence between the two visions, and what are the consequent impacts of their overlapping ambitions on their bilateral relations, Asia's future, and the world?
- What are the prospects for cooperation and conflict between the two giants and the areas and risks that give rise to such possibilities?

OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

The objectives of the proposed research work are as follows:

- To examine in detail the core principles and aspirations underlying the Chinese Dream and Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision.
- To understand how the Indian and Chinese National Visions are being translated into their respective national policies.
- To identify and evaluate the challenges being confronted by the National Visions.
- To conduct a comparative study of the Visions to find out areas of convergence and divergence between them.
- To investigate the prospects of potential cooperation and the possibilities of conflict between the two Asian giants.

MOTIVATION

The motivation behind this research is to conduct an in-depth study into the Chinese and Indian ways of thinking and doing things. In other words, to understand the 'why' behind their actions. Media discussions on the Sino-Indian relationship cite multiple reasons for the Chinese and Indian actions in the myriad dimensions of their engagement. However, they are rarely rooted in the academic understanding of the Chinese and Indian ways of thinking. Here, it is crucial to understand that these actions are not random or hastily planned but are guided by their respective national interests, which in turn are shaped by their respective National Visions. Hence, by conducting a comparative and contrasting study of these National Visions, a nuanced understanding of how these two Asian giants shall behave in the 21st century can be developed. The study shall also help us to understand what roles China and India envision themselves playing and what the prospects for cooperation and conflict between them are in the 21st century.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The proposed research work will attempt to answer the following research questions:

- What are the key political, historical, philosophical, and cultural factors that have shaped the Chinese Dream?
- What are the key aspirations, agendas, and policies underlying the Chinese Dream and the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision?
- How are these two National Visions shaping developmental policies, influencing governance models and foreign policies, and, most importantly, the national identities and strategic choices of China and India?
- What are the roadblocks and challenges facing these National Visions?
- What are the similarities and differences between the Chinese and Indian National Visions?
- What are the prospects for cooperation and possibilities of conflict between India and China in the 21st century?

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses shall be tested in the proposed research work:

- The competing National Visions influence national identities and strategic choices, which significantly impact Indo-Chinese bilateral relations.
- Cooperation between India and China will lead to significant improvement in bilateral relations and peace and prosperity in the region.
- The contrasting National Visions raise possibilities for conflict owing to regional rivalry, territorial disputes, and ideological differences.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Though the research is mainly qualitative and analytical, including expert interviews necessitates deliberate sampling approaches. The following **Non-Probability sampling** methods shall be used in the proposed research:

- **Purposive or Judgemental Sampling**: Experts such as retired diplomats, strategic thinkers, China and IR scholars, think tank fellows, and officials from the Ministry of

External Affairs and Indian Foreign Service will be selectively approached based on their domain expertise.

- **Snowball Sampling**: During interviews, respondents may suggest other relevant individuals, allowing the sample pool to grow organically based on credibility and expertise.
- **Convenience Sampling**: Some interviews will also include researchers and faculty available within reach, such as from the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), and universities with IR departments.

The research methodology shall include both **documentary analysis** and **field-level expert insights**, supplemented by the following specific methods:

A. Discourse Analysis Method

This method will be used to analyse speeches, government publications, party manifestos, and academic discourses in India and China. It will decode the underlying narratives, values, and visions projected through political rhetoric and policy formulations.

B. Historical Analysis Method

Used to trace the evolution of the two national visions in their respective historical and ideological contexts. For instance, China's civilisational view of 'Tianxia' or India's idea of 'Vishwa-Bandhu' rooted in its civilisational ethos will be analysed for their influence on contemporary policies.

C. Comparative Method

This will form the core of the analysis as the study aims to compare:

• The ideological bases of both visions.

• Domestic policy priorities and models of governance.

• Foreign policy alignments and strategic choices.

• Leadership styles and policy implementation mechanisms.

• International responses to these visions.

D. Evaluative and Analytical Method

This will be used to assess the successes, contradictions, and limitations of the respective visions based on stakeholder interviews, expert opinions, and empirical observations from global policy institutions.

SOURCES OF DATA AND TOOLS TO BE USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA

The proposed research shall be based on primary and secondary sources.

The **primary sources** will include:

- **Government Publications:** Primary sources will include government publications like official speeches, policy papers, bilateral agreements, joint statements between India and China, and reports from the Ministry of External Affairs of India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and Ministries of Defence of both countries.
- **Interviews:** Structured or semi-structured interviews of retired or serving diplomats, foreign policy experts, researchers, and faculty shall be conducted, either face-to-face or through online Zoom meetings, to gain more insights into the proposed topic.

The **secondary sources** will include:

- Academic literature like books, journals, e-journals, media reports by leading print and digital media of the two countries, and reports of international organisations will also be taken into account as secondary sources to enrich the proposed research.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The proposed research shall mainly utilise qualitative research techniques for data analysis so that a nuanced understanding of the subject matter can be developed. It will also focus on identifying and understanding the patterns of cooperation and conflict between China and India, which are driven by their respective National Visions. A detailed comparison between the National Visions of India and China shall be made so that it enhances the understanding of the mutually different governance and developmental models, contrasting ideologies, and diametrically opposite worldviews of both nations. It will also help us in understanding the consequent impact on not only the dynamics of their bilateral relationship but also how they envision their roles in the 21st century and its implications for Asia's future and the world order.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

China's 'Chinese Dream' and India's 'Viksit Bharat 2047' are not merely visions but blueprints for the respective nations, representing the collective aspirations of their nationals. They guide the policymakers, shape policies, determine developmental trajectories, influence foreign policy choices and strategic thinking, but most importantly, they shape the national identities and strategic choices of both nations. India and China are simultaneously rising economic, military, and political powers. Given their size, economic potential, and geopolitical influence, their policies and agendas will profoundly impact not only their bilateral relations but also the Asian and global geopolitical landscape. Hence, it is of utmost importance to analyse their national visions and try to understand how they are going to determine the policies and strategic choices of India and China. It will also help us understand the future contours of the 21st century as an Asian, Chinese, or Indian century.

ITS RELEVANCE TO THE PRESENT-DAY PROBLEM AND NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY

'Rising China' and 'New India' play critical roles in shaping the geopolitical and geoeconomic landscapes. They are the key players in several multilateral platforms, such as the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and the G20, where their visions and policies significantly impact agendas like global governance reform and climate action. The proposed research aims to analyse how India's and China's national visions interact and impact bilateral relations and, by extension, the future of Asia and the global order. According to former Foreign Secretary of India Shyam Saran, "India's biggest strategic challenge today is managing its relationship with China and dealing with the consequences of China's rise, and managing China needs an 'understanding of its civilisation and its worldview." Thus, this research work shall prove to be timely and relevant for policymakers as it attempts to understand the Chinese civilisation, her worldview, and her strategic culture. High levels of mistrust, negative perceptions about each other, and stereotypes prevail in both countries. This research work shall help in addressing these irritants in the relationship and promoting people-to-people relations, which will have a positive spillover effect on the overall Sino-Indian relationship in keeping with the tenets of the theory of Functionalism of international relations.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

The proposed study will significantly advance the body of knowledge in a number of areas, including geopolitics, the Balance of Power theory, and India-China relations. It shall seek to enrich theoretical frameworks such as Strategic Culture theory, Power Transition theory by linking national visions to state behaviours, interstate relations, and international affairs This study provides a comprehensive understanding of both states' national visions by combining perspectives from various disciplines, such as international relations, economics, and cultural studies. This shall contribute to the development of a multidisciplinary approach to analyse the China-India relationship, which is studied today in silos in the form of border disputes, South Asian rivalry, and economic relationship. Also notable is how this research links specific events and policies like Doklam, BRI, and Made in China 2025 (MIC2025) to the broader aspirations and strategies under the "Chinese Dream," thus offering a nuanced and holistic understanding of the roots of the Chinese actions. This shall result in an in-depth academic grounding of the policy discussions on China-India relations, which shall, in turn, help in developing proactive strategies to deal with the 'China challenge.'

FUTURE WORK

The proposed research work opens several avenues for future researchers interested in studying the Sino-Indian relationship by highlighting several dynamics of the bilateral relationship. One limitation of this research is that it does not analyse how the "Chinese Dream" and the "Viksit Bharat 2047" Vision manifest and compete in specific regions like Africa and South Asia. This can be analysed in future works. A comparative study of these Visions with that of other National Visions or dreams, such as the "American Dream," can be undertaken in future works. Another limitation of this research work is that it does not investigate whether India can provide a democratic, rule-based, and stable alternative to China. This proposition can be investigated in future works. This research work studies both the National Visions, and hence it shall go through the translations into policies and challenges of these Visions only briefly. This is also one of the limitations of this research. Future researchers can undertake a detailed analysis of one of these Visions in their works.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERISATION

Introduction

Chapter 1: Conceptualisation of the Chinese Dream

Chapter 2: The Chinese Dream: Strategy and Implementation

Chapter 3: The Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision: Blueprint and Scope for a Developed India

Chapter 4: Comparative Study of the Visions: Areas of Convergence and Divergence

Chapter 5: Analysing Prospects for Cooperation and Conflict in the Sino-India Relations

Chapter 6: Future Scenarios for the 21st Century: Cooperation, Competition and 'Coopetition'

Conclusion

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